

## CLAIMS:

1. A luminaire suitable for under canopy lighting, comprising:
    - a concave reflector (10) with a plane of symmetry (11) and defining a cavity (12);
      - a light emission window (15) tangent to the reflector (10), transverse to the plane of symmetry (11), and having first edges (16) along the plane of symmetry (11);
        - holding means (20) for accommodating an electric lamp L in the cavity (12) of the reflector (10), with an elongate light source Ls of said lamp L transverse to the plane of symmetry (11);
          - a set of strips (25) adjacent the first edges (16), extending substantially from the light emission window (15) into the cavity (12), said strips being light-diffusing;
          - a light-transmitting hood (30) covering the light emission window (15), said hood (30) having first walls (31) extending substantially away from the first edges (16); and
            - a light-refracting element (35) along at least one of the first walls (31), the element (35) having a base (36) facing the light emission window (15) and a top (37) remote from the light emission window (15), able to cause light to emanate within an angle of up to 5° to the light emission window (15).
2. A luminaire as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the refracting element (35) is present inside the hood (30).
- 20
3. A luminaire as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the refracting element (35) is integral with the at least one first wall (31).
- 25
4. A luminaire as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the refracting element (35) is composed of a number of refracting sub-elements (38), each having a base (39) facing the light emission window (15) and a top (40) remote from the light emission window (15).
5. A luminaire as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that the refracting element (35) is at one side of the plane of symmetry (11), and the bases (39) are each situated in a

plane P intersecting a strip (26) of the set of strips (25) which is closest to the refractive element (35) and is present at another side of the plane of symmetry (11).

6. A luminaire as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the at least one first

5 wall (31), at a surface (32) thereof facing away from the refracting element (35), includes an angle  $\alpha$  with the light emission window (15) that lies in a range of  $66^{\circ}$  to  $74^{\circ}$ .

7. A luminaire as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that a similar refracting element (35) is present along the other one of the first walls (31).

10

8. A luminaire as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the reflector (10) is accommodated in a housing (45), the hood (30) sealing off the housing (45).

9. A method of lighting an area under a canopy of a petrol station by operating an

15 electric lamp in a luminaire which is mounted to a ceiling of the canopy and which comprises:

- a concave reflector (10) with a plane of symmetry (11) and defining a cavity (12);

20 - a light emission window (15) tangent to the reflector (10), transverse to the plane of symmetry (11), and having first edges (16) along the plane of symmetry (11);

- holding means (20) for accommodating an electric lamp L in the cavity (12) of the reflector (10), with an elongate light source Ls of said lamp L transverse to the plane of symmetry (11);

25 - a set of strips (25) adjacent the first edges (16), extending substantially from the light emission window (15) into the cavity (12), said strips being light-diffusing;

- a light-transmitting hood (30) covering the light emission window (15), said hood (30) having first walls (31) extending away substantially from the first edges (16); and

30 - a light-refracting element (35) along at least one of the first walls (31), the element (35) having a base (36) facing the light emission window (15) and a top (37) remote from the light emission window (15), able to cause light to emanate within an angle of up to  $5^{\circ}$  to the light emission window (15),  
the sets of strips being transverse to a direction of traffic.